MC 101

MC 101 - Lecture 1.

Enlightenment and the Philosophes.

Montesquieu (1689 - 1755) - The spirit of the laws.
Voltaire (1694 - 1755).
David Hume (1711 - 1776).
Immanuel Kant (1724 - 1804) sapere aude (dare to know)
Diderot and the Encyclopedie (1751 to 1772)
John Locke (1632 - 1704)
Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727) see also Francis Bacon.
Saint - Simon (1760 - 1825)
Auguste Comte (1798 - 1857

- French & American revolution.

- Intellectual movement - enlightenment generated social theory concepts as we know them now.

- a new way of thinking about society considering changes in social context and history.
  - Agrarianism, revolutions (reversal of feudalism),
  - In the context of these changes, we start to see the germs emerging for a science of society.

- The authority of religious institutions at period (pre enlightenment),
- Rational, critical thinking.

PARADIGM

Thomas Kuhn - to describe the way in which scientific thoughts changes.

paradigm. A set of knowledge that all the thinkers had in common

→ According to Kuhn
↳ Enlightenment → Handout 2.

- Reason, Empiricism, ...
- Anti - Clerical.

Voltaire - came to Britain, suffused by scientific revolution (Isaac Newton).

The Encyclopedia - embraces the essential ~~the~~ paradigm of (17 sum). the enlightenment

Persian Letters - critcism of French Monarchy.

The French revolution - Is it a sign that the ideas of the enlightment brought social changes, are -

↓
not totally true.

~~These facts~~ this movement was actually consumed within an elite.